ing their waters so long. We want them to construct railroads throughout the length and breadth of our land. We want them to unite with our own people, heart and hand, for the progress of the South, that they and we as countrymen and kinsmen may prosper in Southern prosperity together.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY SCHEME. Commissioners Davies, Bosworth and O'Brien resumed yesterday the hearing of testimony in relation to the proposed underground railway in Broalway. W.

P. Esterbrook, the Superintendent of the Building Department, was called as a witness in behalf of the contestants. He regarded the undertaking dangerous. He thought it impracticable to support the sewers on sheet piling. If the excavation went down from twentyseven to thirty feet it would require shoring to sustain the buildings. If the excavation was only carried to a depth of fourteen foot, there would be no danger. Theophilus E. Sickles, Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, was called in behalf of the Under-ground Railway Company. He considered the scheme perfectly practicable under certain plans. The deep Youndations of the buildings would not make any differ

ence with the construction of properly done.

Mr. Vanderburg. -You have a plan of your own. I betieve. What is it !

This gave rise to a discussion of the question whether This gave rise to a disension of the question whether the commissioners are to lay down a plan of their own for the road, or to account the one presented by the petitioners. The entenne of the discussion was that the question objects to by the contestants was disallowed. The examination of Mr. Sickies was then resumed, and he testified as to certain modifications of the proposed plans which he thought would make them more effective. Julius W. Ada ns. formerly Engineer of the Department of Public Works in Brooklyn, testified that he considered the proposed plans practicable.

RAILROAD NOTES.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.-The State Engineer has received the following ratiroad reports : Poughkeepsie Hartford and Boston—earnings, \$59,232.98; expenses, \$63,180.30. Manhattan Elevated (New-York City)—earnings, \$5,311,075.85; expenses, \$5,964.262.34.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—A large number of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials, including John W. Garrett, the

president, are in this city, and a contract has been made that gives the Raitimore and Ohio Railroad a connecting line with this city.

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., Dec. 2.—The first train over the Aroostock River Railroad came into Presque Isle this af-ternoon. An immense crowd with a band welcomed its

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.-H. C. Wentworth has resigned the position of general passenger agent of the Michigan Central Raiiroad, and will be succeeded by O. W. Ruggles, formerly general passenger agent of the Iron Mountain

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—The Bank of Montreal has already sold \$200,000 of Pacific Land Grant bonds, and applica tions are pouring in for more from all points in Canada and the United States.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1 a, m.—The baremeter is everywhere above the mean, and is highest in New-England and lowest in the Indian Territory. Oca sional tight rain or snow has fallen in the Onio Valley and Upper Lake region. Northwesterly winds are reported in the Atlantic, Gulf States and Lower Lake recion. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Newgion. The temperature has failed signify in the New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, risen in the Gulf States, Missouri and Iowa, and elsewhere remained tearly stationary.

Indications for to-day.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, slightly warmer, fair weather, easterly winds, lower pressure.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

Night. HOURS: Morning. Night. BAR. 1 9 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Inches 10345679910101234567991011 Inches SO.5 diagrams shows the bacometrical variations in this city by tenths hes. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 5t hears sing mininglet. The irregular white line represents the cacillat is a mirrory during those hours. The broken or desired the represents arising the control of the control o

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1 a. m.-The upward movement in the barometer ended about noon yesterday. Clear and fair weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 36° and 45°, the average (3978°) being 439 higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 100 lower than on Thursday.

Warmer and generally fair weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

SEEKING A MONEY COMPENSATION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN THE MEYER-ULLMAN BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT-THE ARGUMENTS.

As the Ullman-Meyer breach of promise case approaches its close the interest shown in it increases. Yesterday the doors of the United States Circuit Courtroom had to be closed shortly after the proceedings began on account of the eagerness of hundreds to gain admission after there was hardly standing room within. All the principals in the trial were early in attendance and occupied their usual positions in the court-room. Miss Rosina Meyer, who had given her evidence mainly on the preceding day, was placed on the stand for cross-examination. She denied that she had "put up" Mr. Rosenthal to kiss Miss Ullman. She was positive that Miss Ullman and Mr. Frank remained in the parlor alone on the night of the New-Year's party, half an hour after the other members of the household had retired.

This ended the testimony for the defence. Several witnesses were called in rebuttal. Miss Josephine Lehon produced the mask worn at the Purim ball by Miss Ullman. It was not a half mask as sworn to by Mr. Meyer, but was a wire mask which covered the whole face and one which it would have been impossible for any one to raise and see the features of the wearer under it. Mr. Uliman, father of the plantiff, said the diamond ring which Miss Ullman had said had been given her by a very dear friend was one which on New Year's Day. He also denied several statements sworn to by Meyer In his evidence. Isaac R. Cohen, who was at the Purim ball, said that he did not see Miss Ullman promenading with Mr. Meyer. The latter asked him to point out Miss Ullman, and promised him a bottle of wine if he would do so. He did so and the wine was paid. He also

entered it on the return from the ball. Miss Uliman was recalled. She said that Mr. Meyer had sworn to what was not true when he said that she admitted that the charges he made against her were true. She a' denied that she had invited him to enter the carris . She explained in reference to the diamond ring: she told Mr. Meyer that it had been given to he by a dear and intimate friend, an old gentleman. She was about to explain that the giver was her father, but Meyer stamped his foot on the floor and would not permit further explanation.

said that Meyer was in the carriage before the Ullmans

This closed the evidence in the case, and General Pryor summed up in behalf of the defendant. He said that the defence did not retract the charge of immorality because this had never been alleged; the defendant had explicitly disclaimed any reflection on the plaintiff's explicitly disclaimed any reaccion on the plaintin's character. But it was apparent, he continued, that the plaintiff desired money, and that to obtain it she posed as an injured woman. According to the evidence the marriage was to have taken place in April, 1881, whereas the suit was begun in January, 1881. The marriage contract was not valid under the statute of frauds, as it was a verbal contract. As to the matter of damages they could be sought on four grounds. The first was for the loss cutailed by the failure to carry out the proposed marriage. The second was for the bight on the young woman's future prospects of marriage. The third was for wounded affections, and the fourth was punitive damages. He argued that there was no evidence of pecuniary loss to the plaintiff, and asserted that she was now in more affluent circumstances than if she had become the wife of the defendant. As to her future prospects, she was young and beautiful, and even now had a retinue of admiring beaux. She was not of the kind that pines, withers and expires in seclusion. She had not shown her grief by taking herself to a convent, but was "elastic" in all the festivities of fashionable life. He did not think there ought to be any punitive damages in the case. The defendant had sought an honorable release from an engagement which he felt would result only in a life of misery for him. As to the charge against the plaintiff's reputation, the defence was not responsible.

Morris S. Wise presented the plaintiff's case to the jury. character. But it was apparent, he continued, that the

against the plaintil's reputation, the defence was not responsible.

Morris 8. Whee presented the plaintil's case to the jury. Hearries 8. Whee presented time had been set within which the marriage was to be solemnized, and was about to arrue in opposition to the ground taken by General Pryor as to the statute of frands, when Judge Wallace intimated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuated that it was unnecessary to do so, as the continuation of the co

THE PRESS CLUB ELECTION.

The New-York Press Club held its annual election last night, with the following results: Truman A. Merriman, president; Ashley W. Cole, John C. Williamson and James Creelman, vice-presidents; recording ceretary, John W. McDonnell; corresponding secretary, Augustine Hernley ; financial secretary, George Slater ; Augustibe Hermey; imadean secretary, George Salady, ireasurer, William H. Fliner; librarian, Edward J. O'Reilly; George F. Spinney, Thomas A. Delano, William G. McLaugulin, Jackson Eurley, Leon L. Salmon, Wil-liam H. Harris, A. E. Costello, P. J. Hunway and William E. Nickerson, executive committee.

WITNESS AND ATTORNEY.

Continued from First Page.

IGNORING HIS CROSS-EXAMINER. Mr. Porter pressed his question, whereupon the prisoner quietly took up a paper and, adjusting his eyeglasses, began to read, paying no attention whatever to

the counsel.

Q.—What are you reading 1 A. (without raising his eyes)—1 am giancing over *The New-York Herald*.

Q.—Don't you think that the time of the Court and jury is of some value 1 A.—Not in the way you are interrogating the matter. It has been discussed and repeated over and over again.

And the prisoner settled himself back in his chair to

And the prisoner settled himself back in his chair to mean.

Mr. Scoville—It does seem to me that Judge Porter is going over the same ground, not once or twice or three times, but as many as four times. I had not intended to say one word, even if this examination had issted a week, but he seems to be only irritating the witness for nothing. I think the criticism that the witness makes is just—that this identical ground has been gone over two or three times.

Mr. Porter—will Mr. Scoville be kind enough to refer to the minutes in which I asked the witness of what occurred on the 18th of June?

Mr. Scoville—I am entirely sure the counsel went over the ground.

the ground.

Mr. Porter-I would like to hear what he said on the

Mr. Porter—I would like to hear what he said on the subject.

The prisoner—You must be a very stupid man. The papers are full of it. The papers are full of my answers. Mr. Porter—What were you answers!

The prisoner—I decline to answer.

Mr. Porter—I suppose you have no objection to answering what you did on the day that you killed him?

The prisoner then gave an account of its actions on the morning of July 2. He had slept the previous night at the Riggs House, had risen early and sat it Lafayette Park some time before breaklast. After breakfast he went to his room and put his revolver in his pocket. A little before 9 o'clock he went to the depot and had his boots blacked.

went to his room and put his revolver in his pocket. A little before 9 o'clock he went to the depot and had his boots blacked.

Q—Did you want to be in full dress when you killed him? A. (drawing)—No! didn't want to be in full dress. I don't want to be interrupted.

Q—And! don't want to be interrupted. A.—Then keep quiet.

The prisoner then proceeded with his story. Blaine and the President, he said, drove up in a single horse carriage and not in the White House carriage, which showed how much the President was under Elaine's influence. Blaine was blowing and blowing, and the President was listening. They were on the most intimate relations. Blaine got out of one side of the carriage and Garileld out of the other. They walked into the depot and passed within a few fect of the prisoner, who drew his weapon and fired twice and hit him once.

Q—You shot him in the back! A.—I did not fire at any particular place.

Q—Did you not fire for the hollow of his back! A.—My intention was to shoot him in the back.

Q—Did you think that if he got two balls in his back it would "remove" him? !! Hongat to...

Q—And you intended to put them there! A.—I old.

Q (in a solemn manner)—And from that hour to this you have never fit regret or remove! A.—I regret giving pain or trouble to anyone, but I have no doubt as to the necessity of the act or the divinity of the act.

Q—You have never histed at any removes. A.—My mind is a perfect blank on that subject.

ADMITTING THAT HE FEELS PERSONAL REMORSE.

Q—Do you feel any more remores about rendering his wide a video and her chilipter fatheries.

Q.—Do you feel any more remorse about rendering his wife a widow and her children fatherless than about

breaking the leg of that puppy-dog i A.—I have no conception of it as murder or killing.

Q.—And you fell no remorse! A. (in a low and almost inauquble tone)—Of course, I feel remorse, so far as my personal feelings are concerned. I feel remorse as much as any man, and regret the necessity of the act, but—ransing his yolici—

as much as any man, and regret the necessity of the act, but—traising his voice)—
Mr. Porter—The cross-examination is closed.

"But," continued the prisoner excitedly "my duty to the Lord and the American people overcame my personal feelings. If the Lord had not inspired that act it would not have been done."

Mr. Scovi le then proceeded with the re-direct examination of the prisoner as follows:

Q—Is your recling at present, or has it been at any time since the 2d of July last, any different from what it was at the time of the shooting in that respect I. A.—No difference watever. I have been just as clear as to the divinity of the act and as to the necessity for it for the good of the American people since the 1st of June as a man can be on anytuing.

good of the American people since the 1st of June as a man can be on anything.

Q.—Did you have before the shooting any feeling such as we would call a human or humane feeling on account of the suffering which might be produced by your act! A.—From the middle of May te about the 1st of June all my natural feelings were against the act. That was the period when my natural feelings were excited, but since that time I have not had the slightest doubt as to the necessity for the act, and the divinity of it—not the slightest doubt the whole thing was inspired by the Deity and that He would take care of it.

divinity of it—not the slightest doubt the whole tains was inspired by the Deity and that He would take care of it.

Q.—Did the matter present itself to your mind in the ord nary view of humanity as to whether it would cause personal suffering or not if A.—No, I never had any conception of it in that way at all. My mind was a perfect blank on it.

Q.—Do you recollect the interview which I had with you in the jail two days after the shooting? A.—Yes. Colonel Coranill and his stenographer, Mr. Bailey, were present, and I want to say here what I have not said before. I told Mr. Scoville and Colonel Coranill that I did not thing the President would recover, because the Lord did not wish him to recover.

Mr. Scoville asked some questions in explanation of his letters to the Onelda Community and in reference to his proposed purclass of The Chicago Inter Ocean.

In reply to questions of Mr. Davidge, the prisoner stated that his scheme in regard to The Chicago Inter Ocean had since been carried out by others, and that it was now a prosperous newspaper. The idea of a theoratic paper had not been carried out. After first leaving the Onelda Community he had gone to their New-York agency in August, 1965, and had remained there till November, 1865, when he went back to tae parent institution and remained till November, 1866. He had then a final settlement with the Community.

This closed the examination of the prisoner, who was then conducted (looking completely worn out) from the witness stand to his regular seat beside his counsel.

Mr. Boovilie called to the witness stand Dr. Alexander Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, who testified to seeing the prisoner there some three or four years ago. The prisoner there some three or four years ago. The prisoner there some three or four years ago. The prisoner there some three or four years ago. The prisoner there some three or four years ago. The prisoner there some three or four years ago. The prisoner was then conducted in the landable enterprise of attempting to lecture on theology, and

to sell an inspired volume of his own authorship, and which he said was one of the finest literary productions that ever emmanted from an inspired—"I am sorry to contradict you," interposed the prisoner, "b. of never

The witness had several conversations with him and The witness had several conversations with him and was under the impression, which he expressed to his friends at the time, that the prisoner was a lumatic.

Mr. Davidge.—Had you any occasion to examine him in relation to responsibility for crime.

The witness—I had not.

Mr. Scovile called Emory A. Storrs, Charles B. Farwell and other witnesses, but as none of them responded, the Court, at haif past 2, adjourned.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 2.-Dr. Earle, of Massachosetis, one of the oldest living experts in insanity, who was summoned by the Government, left her for his home to-day, having been excused on the ground of illness. Dr. Earle is considered one of the finest experis in the country, having had over forty innest experis in the country, having had over forty years' experience in the treatment of the insane. From what the Doctor had aiready seen, he was of opinion that, while Guiteau was, perhaps, not of perfectly sound mind, still his act was not due to insanity, but to motives of spite and disappointment, and that he was sufficiently of sound mind to be held responsible for the terrible crime he committed.

It is predicted that nearly every expert summoned will coincide in this opinion.

BANKS AND BANKING.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF CONTROLLER KNOX -RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS-GOLD. CURRENCY AND CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

Washington, Dec. 2 .- Following are portions of the report of the Controller of Currency in reference to the " Duties of Directors and Examiners," and the proportions of checks, paper money and coin used by the National Banks of this country in the transaction The remainder of the report will be received from the printer and given to the public or Monday:

The recent failure of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark has called the attention of the public directly to the duties of bank directors and of examiners of National Banks. Both the laws of the United States and the by laws adopted by the directors themselves, under the law in clear terms define their duties. The men employed by them in the banks are under their supervision. The duties of the board of directors are plainly defined, and however innocent they may be of any intention of wrong, they are responsible for the safety of funds comwrong, they are responsible for the safety of funds committed to their care. If it can be shown that any of them had notice of illegal transactions, it is a serious question whether they are not legally bound to make good the loss which may occur; and it is a question whether they are not also cour; and it is a question whether they are not also for losses which may occur from neglect of duty, even without notice. If this is is not the just and proper construction of the present law, then it becomes a question for the consideration of Congress whether additional legislation upon this subject is not required. The National Bank act is full of restrictions intended to protect these institutions, by imposing upon them general rules, which experience has shown may be properly done by the Government without he thereby becoming the guardian of the bank, or in any way josponsible for the management of its

by imposing upon them general rules, which experiment has shown may be properly done by the Government without its thereby becoming the guardian of the bank, or in any way responsible for the management of its funds. It is the duty of the examiner to ascertain whether the officers of the bank and its directors are explying with these requirements of the law, and wastner they are in any way violating any of its provisions, to the end that in such case they may be enforced by the proper authority.

The examiner can have but a little knowledge of the habits and character of those employed in the bank. If the teller is making false entries, and daily abstracting the funds of the bank; if the bookkeeper is keeping false accounts and rendering untrue statements; if the cashier is placing forged paper among the bills receivable and upon the register book, and transmitting such paper to distant places where it is purported to be payable—it is not possible for an examiner, in a day or two, to unravel this evil work, which may have continued for months, and obtain a correct balance sheet. The detection of embezzlement may occur as an accident, but it is not the principal object of the system of bank examinations. It is peculiarly the business of the directors, who are daily or weekly in session, to keep thouselves informed of the habits and characters of their employes, to see that their dine is given to the service of the bank, and that they are not engaged in speculiations, and thus by continuous watelfulness, to provent defaications on the part of their servains; while it is the business of the organization and thus by continuous watelfulness, to provent defaications on the part of their servains; while it is the business of the organization of the save received, and thus they are not engaged in speculiations, and with the other officers, managing the affairs of the bank strictly according to the provisions of the law.

The Mechanics' National Bank of Newark was placed

in the hands of the receiver on November 2 last. It had a capital of \$500,000, a surplus of \$400,000, and deposits of over \$2,500,000. The capital and surplus are lost through the criminal conduct of the cashler, and the stockholders are personally liable for an amount equal to the capital stock. The depositors will, it is estimated, receive at the outcome from 60 to 80 per cent of their claims, depending upon the amount collected from the stockholders and that received from the estate for whose benefit the funds of the bank are alleged to have been abstracted, which estate is also new in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. This bank vias many times examined by skilled accountants of great experience. Either of these examinations would have diclosed the robbery of the cashler, if the examiners had not been deceived by forgeries which would have diclosed the robbery of the cashler, if the examiners had lisalers do not exhibit the weakhess and wickedness of human nature. The system is strong, and early and claborately guarded. Private companies and individuals are continuously suffering from embezziements and forgeries.

The Pacifia National Bank of Reston suspended on November 18 ultimo. The last report of the examination of this bank gave what seemed the a thorough exhibit of its adfairs. A long common of the bank of February 19 last, informing them of such irregularities as then existed in the conduct of 1 s business. They were specially informed that the tregular and ingal practice of loaning the credit of the bank by the issue of criticates must be discontinued. The directors thus had full information in refereace to the irregular and illegal methods of the bank which have since caused its ruin. Such a letter, in any properly conducted bank, addressed by the Controller to a board of directors composed, as was the case in this instance, of prominent merchants and business men, should mave been sufficient to correct the abuse and seve the oank from the disaster which has occurred. The law should ce

OBITUARY.

JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ.

PANAMA, Nov. 22 .- Joaquia Fernandez, an eminent Costa Rican, died suddenly in Guatemala on November 4. He took part in the compaign of Rivas, so disastrons to Walker, and led the expedition which captured five fillibustering steamers in the River San Juan. Returning to Costa Rica he ent-red into commerce and was successful until he became compromised in political complications which involved him in serious troucle. Defeated in politics, ruined in business and banished the country, he lived in Columbia and Guatemala and finally died in exile.

RICHARD B. HAXALL.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.-Richard Barton Haxali died on his farm, in Orange County, yesterday, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was for many years one of the foremost business men of Richmond. The Corn and Flour Exchange, of which he was the first president, adopted appropriate resolutions this evening. The remains will be interred here to-morrow. CARDINAL EORROMEO.

Rome, Dec. 2.-Cardinal Borromeo, Prefect of the Congregation, is dead. He was born at Milau in 1822 and was created Cardinai in 1868.

HER FATE NOT YET DECIDED. THE TRIAL OF MRS. COLEMAN FOR MURDER NEARLY

ENDED. The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, charged with the murder of George T. Coles, was continued yes-terday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Noah Davis and a jury. The first witness examined was Treasurer Moore, of Miner's Theatre, who was re-called

Mrs. Coleman for about five months prior to the death of Coles. He first liquor store, where he had gone at Coles's request. He next met her and Coles at the East Side Association rooms at a reception. He went home about four o'clock. He and Coles and a man called King lived in the same house. After he had been in his room some time he was disturbed by loud talking in the hall and went out and found Mrs. Coleman, Coles and King. He once saw Mrs. Coleman and Coles in a drinking piace. Coles was drunk, and suddenly darted out of the room. Mrs. Coleman ran after him and brought him back. He went one night with the prisoner, Coles and May MeLean, Mrs. Coleman's consin, to a hotel in Astor-place. He and May MeLean occupied a separate room. He left the nail door open, and nothins improper occurred between them. Mrs. Coleman afterward told him that his conduct had been that of an homorable man. He was shways given to understand that Mrs. Coleman

him that his conduct had been that of an honorator man. He was always given to understand that Mrs. Coleman was not married, and she always passed with him as Miss McCornick.

Mr. Howe, in summing up to behalf of Mrs. Coleman, dwell upon the baseness of Coles to first drugging his victim and then violating her person. Mrs. Coleman had never willingly submitted herself to Coles, but had done so with shame and humiliation and through fear that he might otherwise expose her to her hus band. When she learned that Coles had done this, and that her life had been ruined and her home broken up, timb her her hadband was about to take from her her children and leave her to starve in the street, she became desperate, and her mind which had been weakened by sickness, gave way. She had shot her destroyer without even knowing what she did.

Assistant District-Attorney Lyons, for the prosception, insisted that Mrs. Coleman was a woman of low character, and had murdered her paramour in cold blood.

Justice Davis, in his charge, defined the different degrees of homicide, and said that the jurors must, if they did not acquit Mrs. Coleman, find her guilly either of nurder in the first or second degree, or else of manelaughter in the third degree. The jurors retired at half-past 5 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock last evening they and not yet come to an agreement. Therefore they were locked up for the night.

THE RECENT BANK TROUBLES.

Boston, Dec. 2.-The examination into the assets of the Pacific Bank is not yet completed. The question as to the reorganization of the institution and the resumption of business will be left entirely with a few of the largest stockholders. An important question came up yesterday in connection with the affairs of the Pacific Bank. It was whether the bank would be permitted to accept its own certificates of deposit as part of the sum which must be made up, as a condition of resumption. The following dispatch was sent to Controller Kuox; "Can a debtor liquidate his own debt by the identical certificate of deposit issued his own debt by the identical certificate of deposit issued to him by the Pacific National Bank I' to which the Controller replied: "He can offset the certificate of deposit issued to him in liquidation of his own debt." This dispatch is pronounced the most important news of the week in relation to the bank. It will make easier and more probable a solution of the problem of reorganization. It diminishes or permits diminution of its outstanding liabilities by several hundred thousand dollars. Where these certificates of deposit are head, it is impossible to tell, but it is believed that a large proportion of them can be secured and turned into the bank.

CALDWELL, Kan. Dec. 2.—The excitement regarding the bank failure has subsided. Danford's wife arrived to-

CHURCH TROUBLES ENDED.

HAPPY RESULT OF STOCK SPECULATION. SETTLEMENT OF A LONG LITIGATION BETWEEN THE MADISON AVENUE AND OLIVER STREET BAPTIST

One of the most extraordinary and longes continued church litigations on record in America, that between the Madison Avenue and the Oliver Street Baptist Churches, has just been amically concluded. It begar nearly twenty years ago, and since 1863 has been hotly waged, having been carried three times to the Court of

The Madison Avenue Church built its present handsome structure when property in the vicinity of Madison-ave. and Thirty-first-st, was worth much less than it is at present. The society, however, found a heavy debt still hanging over the edifice; and when, in 1862, the Oliver Street congregation was looking for some convenient site up-town to which it could remove, it occurred to some of the prominent members of both churches that it would be a good thing for them to unite their two organiza-tions. A leading feature of the union was that the property of the Madison Avenue Church should be conveyed to the Oliver Street Church. The assets of the two churches were of about the same value. Most of the trustees of the Madison Avenue Society, at the request of a small minority of the corporation, made application to the Supreme Court for permission to convey the real estate of that church to the Oliver Street Congregation, which the Court granted. Thereupon the trustees of the Madithe Oliver Street Church of the real estate, consisting of the church edifice and chapel at Madison-ave. and In November, 1862, the Oliver Street Church entered

into possession of the premises under the deed thus made to them; the idea being, however, that the members of the Madison Avenue Church should continue to worship there. But much dissatisfaction arose over what the Madison Avenue people claimed was a breach by the Oliver Street people of the understanding on which the two churches were to come together. This difference led to an investigation of the proceedings under led to an investigation of the proceedings under which the deed of conveyance was given. Lawyers yere consulted on both sides. The counsel of the Madison Avenue Church members advised their clients that no conveyance had been made; that the relients that no conveyance had been made; that the clients that no conveyance had been made; that the clients that no conveyance had been made; that the clients that no conveyance had been made; that the clients of this State absolutely forbade the alienation of the real estate of a church in the manner and for the purpose attempted in this instance. The Oliver Street Churca relying however, upon the validity of the deed, deelined to surrender the property until at least the Court should pass upon its title. The Madison Avenue Church brought suit to test the question in July, 1863.

Mean while the Madison Avenue Society had leased the Home for the Friendless, where most of its members maintained public worship for a year or two. The case did not reach the Court of Appeals until 1870, and in 1872, that there had been no transfer of the property, and that the count of Appeals until 1870, and in 1872, and that the count decided, unanimously, that there had been no transfer of the property. Madison Avenue Corrobe Court directed sound possession of which, however, the Court directed sound possession of which, however, the Court directed sound possession of which, however, the Gourt decided and possession of his property, which it has since relatined. The Court of Appeals reversed bils a ward in 1878 and directed that the account was made up without giving the Madison Avenue Church entered into possession of its property, which it has since relatined. The Court of Appeals reversed bils a ward in 1878 and directed that the account was made up without giving the Madison Avenue Church church occupied its premises. When the account was made up without giving the Madison Avenue Church for \$50,000. Each side during the Madison Avenue Church determined to carry the matter a third time t which the deed of conveyance was given. Lawyers were consulted on both sides. The counsel of the Madison

on the part of the prisoner. He had seen Mrs. Coleman and Coles together at the theatre. On the Saturday evening before the shooting he saw Captain Coleman and Coles talking together near the box-office. He did not know Captain Coleman at the time, but recognized him afterward at the inquest.

William Lausing testified that he had known Mrs. Coleman for about five months of the captain coleman at the results, and to say that the investment was not in any sense a church speculation.

CHARGES OF TREACHERY.

COMPLAINTS IN BOTH PARTIES ABOUT IRREGULAR WORK ON ELECTION DAY-PROOFS OFFERED.

The committee appointed at a meeting of he XIIIth Assembly District Association, on November 14, to examine into charges made against John W. Marshall, F.B. Lawrence, James A. Bryan and William Wade. members of the association, met last evening at No. 294 Eighth-uve. Isaac Dayton, Knox McAfee, William Paimer, Philip Lowenthal and S. W. Gardner, the mem bers of the committee, were all present. The chairman asked if any one was present in behalf of the persons accused, and William P. Wolff, the secretary of the Republican Club of which Colonel Marshall is President, handed to the committee a paper signed by the four accused members. This paper presents as answers to the charge, the assertions that one of the principles of the Republican party is freedem of speech and action in all matters touching the rights of citizenship; that includes freedom in the exercise of elective franchise, and that the rules of every Republican association should recog-nize the right of each member for good reasons to refuse to support an untit Republican candidate. It criticises the association of the XIIIth District for its selection of candidates and its assumption of power, and declares that the objects of the signers of the paper have been to purify and elevate the Republican party.

After the reading of this communication a motion to receive it was made, but not adopted. The bearer of the amunication was asked whether any of its signers would appear before the committee. He said that three of them would not. The fourth, ex-Alderman Wade, was present, but, in answer to inquiries, he said that he was there only to hear what testimony could be produced against him, and would not answer questions. The committee then called for any witnesses who might be present. No one appearing, Mr. Gardner, of the committee, said that he had understood that the name of Mr. Wade had appeared as one of the signers of a printed circular advocating the election of Robert Taylor, in opposition to the regular Republican candidate for the Assembly. A copy of the circular was produced and put in evidence. Mr. Wade asked if there were any proof that his name had been signed to the original of the circular, or that it had appeared with his consent. One of the members of the committee said that he had been informed by ex-Alderman Wade that his name had been printed without his consent, and that he had asked the person who use his name to have it taken of, and that person had agreed to do so, but had not done it. A motion was made to consider the case of Mr. Wade closed, but the motion

was lost

Evidence was then called for against Messas Marshall,
Lawrence and Cryan. John Dacey said. "I was present
at the pelling place of the XIIIth Assembly District on
last election day. Colonel Marshall was there and voted
and worked for Tremain and Tailor in opposition to
Gibbs and Sprague. He took away the regular Republican tickets for Assemblyman and Senator that I had
given to an old man, and gave him tickets for Tremain
and Taylor.

James W. Woodbridge said: "I was at the Fourth
Election District. I saw Colonel Marshall give a man
named Walker money, and hear him tell. Walker to buy

James W. Woodbridge said: "I was at the Fourth Election District. I saw Colonel Marshall give a man named Waiker money, and hear him tell Waiker to buy all the votes he could for Tremain and Taylor; and if he could not get them with money to trade off Globs, Sprague and Gedney, and give them Stiner or anybody else they wanted. I stood by and heard this said. I alterward challenged a man who had money from Waiker, but the man I challenged ran away." Van Buren McGregor corroborated this story. George Green testified: "Before Mr. Gibbs was nominated, Colonel Marshall said in conversation that if Gibbs were nominated they would 'down' him. Knowing this opposition, I happened on the night before election to be in a place where there were several members of the Garfield Republican Club. I noordentally beard Mr. Marshall say, 'I unnierstand that Major Stiner has put Taylor ballots in with his circular, and we must do what we can for him The trade is Gedney for Stiner, Gibbs for Browning, and Taylor must be helped at all hazards.' Cregan was present when this was said, and did not dissent. The wilness also testified that he had received Taylor and Tremain treats from men employed by Colonel Marshall's Association.

The committee of the County Democracy, appointed to investigate charges of treachery in the late election

The Committee of the County Democracy, appointed to investigate charges of treachery in the late election against members of that organization, met last night at No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-st. Among members of the committee were Michael Norton, James Oliver, Commissioner Voorhis, James W. Morrison, H. S. Beattle and John R. Fellows. The committee remained in session four hours taking testimony on the charges of W. S. Andrews, the candidate of the organization for Civil Justice in the VIIth District, to the effect that he was in part defeated because tickets bearing the name of the Republican candidate The Committee of the County Democracy, appointed

for Surrogate were bunched with the County Democracy's tickets. Martin Brown, the printer, and other witnesses were examined, but most of the evening was spent in wrangling as to the mode of procedure. Mr. Andrews charged that the tickets with Roffins's name on them were bunched in Martin Brown's. Office with the regular tickets either by order of Mr. Brown or Thomas J. Costigan, or some other leader of the County Democracy. Mr. Brown declined to answer some of the questions put to him, because it would disclose the secreta of his office.

The testimony failed so far to prove anything further than that Mr. Andrews was himself aware of the Rollins that the them of the right before election, but did not take the necessary action to prevent their being voted, though he asserts that Mr. Rollins had only few votes on that account. The whole affair is the result of a widening breach between Hubert O. Thompson, W. C. Whitney and other leaders of the organization. The committee will meet again on Monday night.

BANK OFFICERS PUNISHED.

There was an unusually large attendance at the

Court House in Jersey City vesterday morning, drawn there by the announcement, made two weeks ago, that the officers of the broken Mechanics and Laborers' Bank would be sentenced. The defendants, John Halliard, president; James W. Donelan, cashier, and Thomas C. O'Callaghan, ex-Assemblyman, Patrick Sheeran, ex-Alderman Jeremuah Sweeny and Adam J. Dittmar, arrived at the Court House early, but did not show themselves at first. At 11 o'clock Judge Garretson and his associates took their seats on the bench and the defendants were called. Ex-Attoney-General Gilchrist made an appeal in behalf of Halliard. He was followed by ex-Senator Gilbett, who pleaded for Sweeny and the other directors; he intimating that the chief responsibility for the bank's failure rested with Halliard. Gilbert Col ins made an earnest appeal for all the defendants except Halliard, and then the judges retired for consultation. In about an hour they returned, and Judge Garretson pronounced the sentence of the Court. He said that no case had been tried while he had had a place on the bench which had given the Court more trouble. The defendants were convicted of mismanagement of a bank, and of conspiracy to defraud its depositors. The Court did not feel disposed to question the verdict. The trial was fair and impartial; the finding of the jury was in accordance with the testimony, and it met with the approval of the Court. The evidence showed a difference in the degree of crime on the part of the defendants, which would exert an influence on the judgment of the Court. John Halliard was the president of the bank, and had the avoidute control that officials of the same standing have in similar institutions. The bank was carried on until rained by Halliard, and the Court could not shut its eyes to his responsibility. When Donelan was made secretary, he called the attention of the directors to the deficiency in the bank's funds, and Halliard was called on to explain. He made a statement, but in the opinion of the Court that statement was false. It w Court House in Jersey City vesterday morning, drawn there by the announcement, made two weeks are very fight.

The Mechanics and Laborers' Bank was organized.

are very right.

The Mechanics and Laborers' Bank was organized in 1869, and failed on November 2, 1878, with a deficiency of nearly \$100,000. The depositors were all poor people, many of whom had been in nuced to put their savings in the bank because the officers were all Catnolics and prominent in church circles. The failure caused great distress, and so much indignation was aroused among the depositors that at one time it was feared that the officers would be lynched. The defendants were indicted for conspiracy to defraud and convicted. Before being sentenced they appealed to the Supreme Court, which after a year's consideration decided not to interfere with the case. Halliard was taken into custody immediately after sentence was pronounced, and temoved to the County Jail. The others have not paid their fines yet.

SET ON FIRE BY HIS BABY BROTHER.

A sad case, in which a little child set on fire his baby brother, causing his death, occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 47 Hall-st., Brooklyn. Waiter Blake, a jeweler in this city, lives at that number and has three children. Yesterday, shortly after and has three children. Yesterday, shortly after noon, Mrs. Blake went into the back yard, leaving her baby, Alfred, fitteen months old, asleep in the cradle, and the next older child. Willie, playing in the room. The latter is three and a half years old. As soon as his mother was gone he got the kerosene can from a closet and poured its contents over the sleeping infant in the cradle. He then tried to reach the matches, but not being tall enough, put a box on the chair and then a small stool on the box and climbed to the top of it. Having secured the matches, he went back to the cradle and deliberately set fire to the kerosene-soaked blanket. Startled by the screams of the children, the mother rushed into the room to find the cradle and its contrasted that the contrasted into the room to find the cradle and its constartled by the screams of the children, the mother rushed into the room to find the cradle and its contents in flames. She put them out, but not before the shoes were burned from the infant's feet, and the unfortunate child died within two hours.

Willie did not appear to realize what he had done, and he again got a match later in the afternoon and the set lire to the body of his dead brother. His

parents say that he has an apparently uncontrolla-ble desire to play with matches.

GLASS WORKS BURNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 2 .- The Poughkeepsic Glass Works and part of the stock on hand were destroyed by fire last night. The insurance, which amounts to \$40,000 on stock and \$21,000 on building, is in forty different companies; \$35,745 of it is divided among Poughkeepsie agents. The gas house and the producer's tank and contents, valued at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, are safe. About half of the packed goods and \$50,000, are safe. About half of the packed goods are also saved, though all of the costly packed demijohns were destroyed. A large amount of lumber was also burned. The total loss, not covered by insurance, will possibly reach \$10,000. The owners of the works are lify, son & Hoyt, part of the capital being supplied by persons in Ciyde, N.Y. The works will be rebuilt. John Hogan, who was employed as spare boy, was arrested on suspicion of having caused the fire, but he was soon released.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 .- The Irish Convention dopted to-day a platform and resolutions substantially reciting the grievances of the people of Ireland, and ex pressing a determination to aid in the support of the Land League. An address of sympathy and encourage ment was also adopted, and a proposition to send an installment of \$250,000 to Ireland was discussed. Among the dispatches read at the morning session was one from the Laddes' Land League of Montreal, urging unrelenting war against landlordism.

A METHODIST COLLEGE ENDOWED.

St. Louis, Dec. 2 .- Robert A. Barnes, a well-known citizen here, has given \$25,000 fo the Methodist Central College of Fayette, Howard County. Mo. It is understood that a Barnes professorship will be established in the college.

OHIO EDITORS IN THE CITY.

The Newspaper Editors' Association of Ohio, who are out their annual excursion and picnic, reached this city yesterday merning and are staying at the Grand Central Hotel. The party numbers 124. To-morrow they will go to the Central Park to see the sights and in the evening to Niblo's Theatre. Sometime in the course of the visit a call on Samuel J. Tilden will be made.

A RIOT AT KANE, PENN.

BRADPORD, Dec. 2 .- One hundred Swedsh and Irish laborers, at work on the Pittsburg, Bradford and Buffalo Railroad, visited Kane last evening to see their foreman regarding wages. They became drunk and began a terrible riot. Clubs and stones were used. A Swede was killed, and three others were fatally

If in need of a remedy for a sore throat, or a bad cough or cold, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great helpfulness in all lung and throat troubles.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK DEG. 2, 1881.

PORT OF NEW-YOLK, DEC. 2, 1831.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Gate City, Daggett, Savannah 3 days, with indee and passengers to H Yongs, ir.

Steamer Dessoug, Smith, Savannah 3 days, with indee and passengers to if Yonge, jr.

Steamer John Gibson, Yonng, Georgetown, DC, and Alexindria, Va, with indee and passengers J M Wightman.

Ship Fred E Seammell (of Parrisono, NS), Shaw, Antwerp 10 days, with iron and empty barrels to order; vessel to Seammell You. meil Bros.

Bark Plutus (Aust), Bellafusa, Cape Town 51 days, with
wool to order, vesse: to Slocovich & Co.
Bark Silio (Ital), Bergone, Leghorn 56 days, with mose to
order: vessel to master.
Brig Elehe (of Turks Island), Bates, Point-a-Pitre 14 days,
with sugar to L W & P Armstrong.

FOREIGN PORTS.
LIVERPOOL, Dec 2—Arrived, steamer Bavarian (Br), Las Liverpool, 200 Boston, Nov 17.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 2-Salled, steamer Britanine (Br), Perry,
from Liverpool hence for New-York,
Arrived, steamer Helvotla (Br), Rogera, from New-York,
Chuokhavis, Dec 3-Passed, steamer City of Brussels (Br),
Condron, from New-York Nov 24, on her way to Queenstown
and Liverpool, at 1,30 a m.
Maissillaks, Nov 35--arrived, steamer Washington (Ital),
Viola, from New-York Nov 15, for Mediterranean ports.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

DOMESPIC PORTS.

HALIFAX, Dec 2-Arrived, steamer Galatia, London for New-York.
POSTLAND, Dec 2—Sailed, steamer Circansian, Liverpool,
POSTLAND, Dec 2—Arrived, steamer Wm Kennedy, Warron, New-York.

Cleared, steamers Lord Collingwood (Br), Ashey, Rotterdam: Braunschweig (Ger), Polle, Bremen; Martin Stavens, Chance, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 2—Arrived, steamers Hecla, Tanne 2 Antwerp: EC Biddle, Wullase, New-York.

Cleared, steamer Panther, Wiley, Providence, CHARLESTON, Dec 2—Arrived, steamer Geo W Clyde, Pennington, New-York.

Cleared, steamer Nuovo Ponce, Liverpool.

Salied, steamer 'leonatra, Baltimore, New-York, Cleared, steamers Koln (Ger), Bromen; E B Ward, Ir, Belize.

Passes—Arrived, steamers Hudson and Chalmette, New-York, Clinton, Wilmington.

Salied, steamers Pawnee and Mississippi.

Christmas gifts of gold or silver should be polished with ELECTRO-SILICON. Remember ELECTRO-SILICON. MARRIED.

MARRIED.

AUERBACH-HONE-On Wednesday, November 30, 1831, at 8t. Mark's Church, 10th.at. and 2d.ave., by the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, Joseph S. Auerbach and Katharine Houe, daughter of John P. Hone.

DE VOE.—JARDINE—At St. Jamee's Church, on Thursday, December 1, by the Rev. Cornelius R. Smith, Thomas F. De Voe, Jr., to Annie G. Jardine, daughter of Joseph P. Jardine, GILDER—STAFFORD—On Thursday evening, December 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 29 East Sci.4s., by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, William Howard Gilder to Louise S., daughter of Samuel S. Stafford.

HEERIMAN—MONTAGUE—Thursday, December 1, 1831, at the Church of the TransSguration, by the Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Dr. Wallace J. Herriman, of New-York, to Violet Eleanor Montague, née Rosebery, of London, Eng. Wedding private.

MAN—DUYCKINCK—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, November 30, by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, Ecctor of Holy Trinity, Walter Man, of Bergon Point, N. J. to Juliet, daughter of Richard B. Dayckinck, of Brooklyn, SHAW—BEACH—On Thursday, December 1, at the Madison

SHAW-BEACH-On Thursday, December 1, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, by the Bev. Fred. A. M. Brown, of Delhi, N. Y., John C. Shaw to Lizzle A. Beach. TEMPLETON—PORTER—On Wednesday, November 30, 1881, at No. 81 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D. D., Benjamin G. Templeton to Asice G., daughter of Alfred H. Porter.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full same and address.

DIED. AMES - At Montelair, N. J., on Friday morning, December 2. Harriet W., wife of Winslow Ames, in the 65th year of he

AM ES—At Montelair, N. J., on Friday morning, December 2, Harriet W., wife of Winslow Ames, in the 65th year of he age.

Funeral services at her late residence Monday, at 1 o'clook. Train leaves Eric Depot, foot Chambers-si., at 11:15 a. m. for Watching Station.

Please omit flowers.

AN DREWS—On Thursday, December 1. Mrs. Hannah Andrews, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 5th inst, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, No. 241 East 30th-st, city.

Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

CHAPMAN—At Jamaica, I. L. on December 1, Seth Chapman, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will be hold at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, to-morrow attennoon at half past 2 o'clock.

Train leaves Long island City at 1:35 p. m., and Flatbushave, Brooklyn, at 1:30 p. m.

DOREMUS—On Wednesday, Nevember 30, Clarence Seward, son of R. Ogden and Estelle E. Doremus, in the 14th year of his age. Funeral Saturday, at 10 a.m., from the South Reformed Dutch Church (the Rev. Dr. R. Terry), 5th-ave., corner of 21st-a.

Clatts.

GREEN WOOD—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, December 1, 1881, Fanny Laumer, wite of Hon, John Greenwood.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 174 Remsonst., Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 4, at 2 n.m.

SHARPSTEEN—At Parts, France, on Sunday, November 6, Clark L. Sharpsteen, for many years of the firm of Arnold Constable & Co.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother. Northern Hotel, Ponghkeepsie, on Sunday, December 4, top. m.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9 a.m. return leave Poughkeepsie at 4:50 p. m.

SHEPLEY—At Provicence, Thursday, December 1, 1881. SHEPLEY-At Providence, Thursday, December 1, 1881, after a lingering fliness, the Rev. David Shepiey, D. D., after a lingering filness, the Rev. David Shepiey, D. D., aged 77 years, sufficiently be held at his late residence, No. 35 Ford-st., Providence, B. L., on Tuesslay, December 6, at 11 o'clock.

Dolitical Notices.

Republican Primary Elections.—The Republican Asso-ciations in the second Assembly Districts will meet at their respective headquarters on Tuesday evening, December 13, 1831, at 7 clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Representation to be the same as a furnishment ABRAHAM LENT, President, SOLON B. SMITH. SAMUEL G. BURNS, Secretaries.

Special Notices

At Kirby & Co.'s New Art Galleries, Nos. 845 and 847 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sta

By THOS. E. KIRBY, Auctioneer. THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. CONCLUDING SALE OF MB. RICHARD AUSTIN ROBERTSON'S MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION

HIGH-CLASS ORIENTAL ART. THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTS are included in to-day's sale.
SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. Ask Your newslealer for a copy of "The Sanitary En-rineer." Only 10 cents weekly.

Bangs & Co., Auctioneers, 739 and 741 Broadway. will sell
MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 5 and 6, 3:30 p. m.,
THE LIBRARY
of the late
J. J. ROBERTSON, D. D.
Valuable Works in Theological and General Literature,
Books in Oriental Languages, &c.
With the saddition of
A LOT OF GOOD BOOKS FROM ANOTHER LIBRARY

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AND NOVELTIES IN PORCELAIN.

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Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Sapphires, and other Precious Stones. Choice and Rare Antique Plate and Furnitura

264 5TH-AVE., NEW-YORK. RELLEVUE.AVE., NEWPORT. 67 REGENT-ST., LONDON. 37 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS,

Liquidation. A. Kimbei & J. Cabus, 7 and 9 East 20th-st., New-York, beg

to inform their patrons and the public in general, that owing to the approaching dissolution of their co-partnership, which terminates on the first day of May, 1882, they offer their entire stock of high class Parlor, Library, Dining-room, Chamber and Pancy Furniture at greatly reduced prices, in order to close the business of the firm by the above mentioned date. Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER—The purest and safest of all cathartic waters. Avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and
lomestic, they impair the digestive organs and kidneys. Nerrous Exhaustion.—A medical essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Antions, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debuity, being the result of 20 years experience. By mail, 25c, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New-York,

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 817 BROADWAY.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30 O'CLOCK. CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC AND SUPERB WORKS FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED ART CENTRES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE WM. BEACH LAWRENCE LIBRARY. Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall, the first part of the or tensive Library of the late William Beach Lawrence, LL. D. L. D. C. L., a large and select collection of books, many of which are the best editions, in excellent bindings.

To be sold by auction on MONDAY, Dec. 5, and following Perfect foods for sick and well. HEALTH FOOD CO., 74 4th-ave., corner 10th-at.

HEALTH FOOD CO., 74 th.ave., corner 10th.at.

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